# ndependen DESCRIPTION OF A.b. Darward Street 44

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# Selected Loctry.

BEHIND THE MASK.

It was an old, distorted face-An uncouth visage, rough and wild ; Yet from behind, with laughing grace, Peoped the fresh beauty of a child.

And so contrasting, fair, and bright-it made me of my fancy sak If half earth's wrinkled grimpose might

Schlad gray bein and farrowed press And withered mot that life pute on Each, so he wears it, comes to know How the shild hides, and is not gone.

For, while the inexorable years To enddesed features at their mould, eneath the work of Time and tears Walts semething that will not grow old!

And wasted hope, and sinful stain, Shape the strange guise the soul doth wear, Till her young life look forth again. The beauty of his boyhoned's smile— What human faith could find it new

And pain, and petulence, and care,

In yonder man of grief and guile --A very Cain, with branded brow.? Tet, overlaid and bidden, still

It lingers—of his life a part;
As the scathed pine upon the hill
Holds the young fibers at its beart.

And, haply, round the Eternal Throne, Heaven's pitying angels shall not ask For that last look the world hath known, But for the face behind the mask ! Atlantic Monthly.

### LIFE.

BY CARRIE MAYNE, IN RURAL HEW YORKES On youder mossy bank a violet blooms, Filling the morning air with rich perfume-it opened with the morn, and deed at noon.

A dew-drop glistens on a rose's breast, The gentle zephyrs I thing it to rest;
But when the sun shines warm, its life is past.

A paper boat is launched upon a stream, Its enowy saits a moment brightly gleam. Then it bath vanished, like a passing dream

Sweet bow of promise sent to cheer the eye Tis faded when the rain-storm passes by,

So man a few brief years may tread life's shore

# Selected Shetch.

THE POOR MAN.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

One day a Rich Man came to a Pont Man, who stood ta'king by the road-

It was where a fountain, gushing from the rocks and Half-stradowed by vines, sprinkled coolness upon the heared dust and sent low music upon the evening sir.
The Rich Man was clad in fine ap-

parel: a diamond shone above his young rehead amid the curis of his chesnut hair. He might torn his eyes to the right, and behold swelting hills dotted with flocks of sheep and herds of oxen.

These were his own. To the left, and see white and black men toiling in the ing men and the harvest were alike his with the blessing of God embodied in be prepared for the robbers. The own Gazing to the west, where the lest flush of day lingered over the white dome of a palace, he might feast his eyes with the prospect of long lines of slaves, who spread before the portels of that palace, bearing vessels of siver and gold in their hands. And this palace, these slaves, these stores of gold all were his nwn.

And the Poor Man who stood talking by the roadside was clad in the THE POOR!" to he le to a wo scape before him was very beautiful— You have a palace, Rich M n. Let S. anton. Miami county. A warrant golden harvest blooming in the lap of its chambers be tenanted by the blint, was issued against him for horse-stealemerald valleys—streams of silver wind-ing from the light into the shadow, and surround me. You have lands, Rich man black slaves who now ather your shad received the poor man could not call one inch of his own. He know not where to lay his head. The course garments of ozen, litely Man, and flocks of sheep which covered him, the rude staff in upon every till. Let the fleece of your by two lawyers, who amisted him by two lawyers

He was a wanderer upon the face of

though every word was life or death to them. They were all pour men— the great family of God as you are—
as much entitled to his fruits, his air.
his fands, as you are; with as holy a
to them. They were all pour men— reht to peace in this world, immortalithe very poorest of the poor; some clad ty in the nest, as journal. in rage, and not a few crippled by dis

was a face that won you to it with peculiar power, and made you wish to look upon it forever, and mark the voice penetrated their souls. smile which hung about its lips.

There was, in truth, a strange Power upon that face.

The Rich Man drew nigh with steps at once languid and eager, with a manner at once impetuous and full or dig-nity. His fair face, and perfumed hair, and jeweled robes, were terribly contrasted with the rags and lameness, the disease and leprosy, which encircled the Pour Man.

S.ill he drew nigh. He was won by the tace of that Poor Man May be he had heard of him before; may be some story of a wondrous power wielded by this Poor Man had reached the ears of the Rich Man. However, he drew nigh, and quickened his steps as the accents of the Poor Man's voice trembled through the silence of the evening

The Rich Man sighed. He pressed his hand to his fair torehead. With all his wealth, his land and slaves, his harvests and his princes, he was not at peace with himself. He felt his bosom devoured by a guawing restlessness - part of the record is concerned, ex-ep-He was unhappy, and yet the darkness of these blind men had not visited him; his rounded limbs were free from I p er's sores; the curse of the poor man's pover y was not upon his delicate hands. Still be was not at peace; for he sigh-ed and pressed his hand to his brow, and shuddered within his robes of pride. He was unhappy.

Quickening his tootsteps he drew near Quickening his lootsteps he drew near the Poor Man, brushing the fine linen against the beggar's rags, and with his gaze fixed upon the dilating eyes of the Dr. Hayne (alias Barnes.) Poor Man, his ear eachained by every with half a dozen other alease ), who sound that fell from the Poor Man's has been noticed in the papers, is the tongue.

Was "MASTER."

He felt that the Poer Man, clad in the numble garb of toil, and with no place humble garb of toil, and with no place to lay his head, was his Master! This Poor Min, encir led by rags and lameness, his the cold eyeballs of blindness, and the distorted faces of leaves. He taught school near Santon. the Mas er of the Rich Man, who could call the lives of a thousand slaves his This he felt; and the word "Mas-

a tremu ous voice--"MASTER! WHAT SHALL I DO TO IN HERIT ETERNAL LIFE ?"

It was in these words that the bur den of his soul found usterance. It was as if he had said, What shall I do to be at peace with myself, and while I himself as one of Capt. Mon gomery's ive. and at the hour of my death to men. Quantrell told Walker's son that

divine sa iness. He looked first upon of his brother. He then concocted the Rich Man, then upon the wide harvest fields, and the herds of cattle, and the white palace with slaves thronging before its portals—and last of all upon the crowd of miserable men who were would go shead and see that all matters the course of a true rolding in the gathered near him.

It was a painful contrast. For a moment the Poor Man did not reply. He taised his eyes to the sun-set sky, and his face was invested as suppeCrays.

in the anxiety of undisquised suspense At last he spoke:

"SELL ALL THOU HAST AND GIVE TO THE POOR!"

And at these words the throng of b-tr that willed his brother." Quanmiserable wretches looked up in won-trell never had a brother in Kansas the foldhead. Will

"SELL ALL THOU HAST AND GIVE TO

om shadow into light again - a great Man. Divide them among the white shooting him on the spot. see lifting its white dome into the and black slaves who now ather your Sayder, of Osawa omie, had received he hand these were all his posses sneep clothe these naked ones; let the flesh of your beasts give these starving ones some source hour should like. Sell all thou hast and give to the Poor, for And be stood in the midst of a throng the Poor are as much the children of

And as the Poor Man spoke, his face able to look upon, with their teper's the sweetness of his accents there was mingled a strange tone of Power.

And the accents of the Poor Man's But the Rich Man, recoiling from the voice held every ear, and those who were not hied to ded cornestly for of his eyes. and the weight of his eyes, amplicity of these words, which and one, half kneeling on a solitary said so assets in so brief a compass—

to damb adorston—the white the possessions, now bury upon his grent possessions, now bury to the first face in his trembling hands.

For the face of the Poor Man, with ing his face in his trembling hands.

But the Poor Man remained near the foundation to the confision, talking to the sandurat cheeks touched by the foundation by the lease the slave in regardall theory save that of love.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a tiger in his own turnity.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and leaves no excensively horizont, and leaves no trace behind.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a tiger in his own turnity.

There is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont, and he who is a lawver so excensively horizont.

Thus it is all over the world, in all

ages, among all People.

The Rich Man goes down the hill. full of restlessness, yet gazing earnestly

upon his great possessions.

The Poor Man remains upon the road side talking to the outcasts of all the world, and telling them of their right to Peace in this life and Immortality in the next.

# Miscellaneous.

### Who is Quantrell.

A great many stories have been star ted concerning the former character conduct, and exploits of this noted rus-The following from the Leavenworth Bulletin is the best short sketch of the infamous bushwhecker we have seen. It is correct, so far as the Onio that it does not give his crimes there The statement is furnished the Bulletin by Jas. H. Hanway, of Franklin county, Kansas, and may be relied upon: "Quantrell came from a town in Ohio, called Canal Dover, in Tusoarawas county. His father's name in

uncle of the murderer Quan rell. A word rose to his lips. He could Quantrell is about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. He came to Kansas in the year 1858, in company with Mr. H. V. Beeson and Col. Torry.

Thomas b. Quantrell, a man of good

meral auti-faction Inke and after his religion next we hear of him was in the enlisting of four

possessed. The arrangement was entered into: and Quantrell, in the mean time, formed an acquaintance with the son of Capt. Walker, and represented The Pour Man tailed his eyes Montgo very's men, and he was deter mined to seek revenge for the murder his brother had been killed by one of

were right, previous to their attack on the premises of said Walker. Quantrell, on the other hand, had informed Walker that an attack would be made at a certien time, and warned him to young men entered the house, and de their adornments they express their no manded the slaves, &c. At the same tures, as the flowers do in their perel them; and three of them were killed, modest danses and violets; they nev and one escaped to tell the tale. Quantrell shot one of them himself, remark b-h that killed his brother." Quan-geous dyes, like the tulip or blush rose. For he was a Rich Man. The jewel der, and the Rich Man retreated back that gathered the folds of his robe ward and bowed his head as suddenly as though some one had smote him on accomplished his purpose—he became the folds of a though some one had smote him on accomplished his purpose—he became the folds of a though some one had smote him on accomplished his purpose—he became the folds of a though some one had smote him on a prother in Kansas By the treathery of Quantrell these is a whole had not seen women just like his purpose. We know several mergelish and the know several mergelish and the like his purpose—he became the folds of his robe ward and bowed his head as suddenly as though some one had smote him on accomplished his purpose—he became the folds of his robe ward and bowed his head as suddenly as though some one had smote him on a complished his purpose—he became

of that section of country. ing. The con-table and a possee cought and dress becomes a form of expression him in an old cabin; some were for very genuine and useful.

we hear of him as the leader of a set

of perriles of STOIST ASSOLANSO.
The Lawrence massage has been the lest, and most cruel and barbarous of all his undertakinge.

Onio must be credited with the names of Quantrell and Vallandigham.

The weakest living creature, by con-But the Rich Man, recoiling from the light of his eyes. In the Rich Man, recoiling from the light of his eyes. It has been a solitary simplicity of the early simplicity of the highway which that is strewn over the surface of the early for a disconnection.

But the Rich Man, recoiling from the complish something: the strong-early simplicity of the highway which in the form a disconnection.

But the Rich Man, recoiling from the surface of the strong-early simplicity of the highway which is at early from more. Some of the precess weigh from more. Some of the precess weigh from leads to old age rendered pleasant and the bighway which is at the strong-early simplicity of the strong-early simplicity of the strong-early simplicity of the bighway which is at the strong-early simplicity of the strong-early simplicity

### RELIGION.

Some men only think of religion as something which gives them a title to sneaking thing going about to snatch from man his title to a property. Or as if a man had an estate to which ano her claimant arose. The case is contested, and the man who holds the estate is adjudged to have it rightfully. He goes back home—is the estate improved? are the fences repaired? are the fields more truitful? No, it is the same thistle-grown estate that it was; bu the man rej ices and says. Now I know it is mine; for I have got

O her men look on religion as a proision for the la ure; like a little estate and by snugly for them, to which, it snything should happen, they may retire by-and-by, and enjoy the motives

Still other men's religion bears about the same relation to their whole life and character that a larmer's garlen does to his whole farm. Here he has time regetables and fruits, and if anywhere, dowers, while all the ti his are tull of marketable commedities. A great many persons have gardens of piety, while the large fields of their character are wi hout a flower or fruit.

A man cannot parcet off a little place and say, "Here will I have my piety. and out there I will have my business and politics;" is may do in tarming not in religion. There must be a Coristianization of the soul, and of each of its separate faculties. Worship must be pristinnized. Un ler the ancient fluences Courches have been darkened. and worship made sombre and gloomy The outward life must also be made to conform to the inward, and both be regulated by the same divine law .- H. W. Beecher.

### Family Troubles.

Was ever there a family wi hout its roubles? Adam and Eve had their 13,000 of them now in Rechmon I, no: troubles in Elen; and all tamilies have to mention those detained at other had their tro bles. Every family has a skeleton behind the door; every person a thorn in his sile. It is said that misery loves company, so take courage are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that misery loves company, so take courage are "contraband of war," and our eneminates to the said that misery loves company, so take courage are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our eneminates the said that the said that less of fuel; while as to medicines, they are contraband of war, "and our eneminates the said that the said Quantrell next took a trip to Sale haple-a man, wearled woman. You mies use extreme diligence in keeping it ars in the melephres di lapoin from X these Yankee soldiers that death on the useless family would yours be if it knew by the field were far better than captivyoung men from the neighborhood of no trouble. Trouble is our great teach ity here this winter, and would second Thrusting himself into the miserable circles he joined his hands, and said in to rob a Captain Walker, who resided in Jackson county, Mo.; also, to relieve velops our self-control; it quickens our If the cuttel of exchange is mised to the same Walker of certain slaves be inventive powers. Troubles are to us be at an end, that may help to bring to what the winds are to the cak, what welcome this dragging and lingering wat labor is to musele, what study is 'o Yankee raiders will no longer look upon mind. Life is a school, and trouble ione of the great lessons. Troubles are not to be courted, but when they come we must get over them the best way we can, or bear them with the hest for- see time country, be unmediately extitude we can arouse. Take courage, changed, and prepare for another raid therefore, troubled one. Not in vain There are o many prisoners taken: i are your trials. They make you brave. a command shall heresfier be cut off, strong, and, it is to be hoped, bet er. let a cut through or be cut down. Im-Be not cast down; cheer up; cast aside pri orment henceforth will be the un the courage of a true soldier in life's g eat campaign, and stoutly contend for the victory of will and wisdom.

> Expas stas or Dages .- Women more like flowers then we think. I: moment a dozen shots were fired at and colors. Sm. women are like the feel better than when dressed in a more ing wrapper, Others are not them ing that "that was the d-d son of a selves unless they can flame out in got a leader among the pro-slavery element ful and viry, like againes. Now an that section of country.
>
> Some time after this, Quantrell paid When women are free to dress as they visit to an old friend of his near like, unconvolled by others, and ne limited by their circumstances, they do not all to express their true characters.

# Matural California Curiosines

miles from Los Angelos, in Brimston-The exterior of the mountain is it fe brimstone, bard, but vielding readity Quentrell returned to his friends in to the pick. About two an a half mile of lite will on their feet Improper Missouri, and when the war commenced from this mountain are a large number food; intemperance in eating and drinkabove the ocean level, is of a reddish ally, carry off the remainder, one color and contains from ore. Three one, long before they have reached miles distant from Brime one Mountain rises another called the Glass mountain. an -x inct volcano. At a former pericentrating his powers on a single object, that is strewn over the surface of the

# Too Many Prismers

prisoners, but no o hers, still proceeds heaven as if the devil were some One hundred and eighty five Confeder are soldiers, all maimed or bully wounded, were delivered at City Point the lay before yesterday. In exchange for them one hundred and eighty-five Yankee prisoners, all in the same or a worse condition, were placed on the flag-oft uce boat. A detachment of the Richnond Ambulance Committee went down to take charge of the moving of these mangled wretches, and provided also with refreshments and comforts for the all-viation of the sufferings of their fellow creatures on both sides. It is right to mention that our Committee received the grateful acknowledgments of the Yankee officer in command of the bone for the care and tenderness with which they moved and handled the dismal treight which they put on beard his ship.

We believe there are too many prispers taken in this war-far more than ir any other of which history makes mention-and, perhaps, something will be gained if the breaking off or the ear el shall in luce soldiers on both sides not to be taken prisoners. We certainly recommend it to our men not to surrender; if they do so, their lot is probably to be crowded into such filthy dens as Fort Delaware till the end of the war only to be exchanged when their health broken utterly, so that they can be of no use either to the cause or to them selves. If our words could, by any means, reach the Yankee soldiers, we would tell them that their fate also, if they come here as prisoners, cannot be very bright one this coming winter. It is true, our au horisies do what hey fairly can, with justice to our own people, to give them humane usage, and that our nedical officers afford them and will continue to afford them every assistance in their power; but there are

n expedition into our lines as a mere purry of pleasure, feeling that if they are 'en off 'they have only to surrender, then travel brough the South to kindes out all .- Richmond Enquirer

#### The Perils of Life. Multitudes of children (through the

transgressions of their parents) are brought into the world with the seeds of disease and dissolution already implanted in their bodies, or with organ isms so weak or imperfect that they are unable to carry on the processes of and they die almost as seen as they have begun o live. O her multitudes, more tor unate in the outset, are born with them. merably sound constitutions, perish during the first few months, from the eeding, impure air, rocking an I juneing, I-udanum, paregor c, costor oil, and tight bandages. Thou-ands on thousands with their systems weakened. their functions deranged, and their vi tali.y lowered by the abuses just enum erated, and whatever else the ignorance or stupidity of their parents has been ble to juffict upon them lose their gives at the period of the first den ition, which, alt ough a natural process, and fraught with no danger to the well-managed and perfectly healthy child, constitutes a most perilous crisis for those who are weak and surrounded by unhealthy con driens, The second dentition, muldangerous by similar means, carries off Mountain a volcano is now in series up a great number more. Then come the ertion. Its altitude is about 1,000 ite . peris of puberty, and, with woman, those of merenity follow, leaving but a shartered remnant of the great phalanz of hot springs, with temperatures up to ing; descipation and excesses of various doubled, and so you will find it boiling heat. About three miles d'atant binds; family cares; the excitements and life. Never hide your faults. from Brimsione Monaisin is the Iron anxieties of business; and unphysiolo Mountain, so called. It rises 3,000 feet giost habits and false conditions generone, long before they have reached the natural term of life. The perils that thus environ us a

every turn, and at almost every step norance or folly, and might there or

### Character Will Out.

The person who goes slipshed six days in the week, cannot walk with once and grace on the seventh in new shoes. To conceal at all times one's true self. is beyond the power of the most shrewd and ingenious Would we try to shinin an unnatural sphere, to assume a take and foreign character, the tongue, —that 'unruly member' will; ere we me aware, betray us.

Both our words and our actions will condemn as. It is not with that case, time only three of my bens died .which some suppose, that we can throw off the home character. The language frequent greasing of the roosts, are we speak at home, we must speak abroad; pretty sure safeguards against vermin. In short, the life we live at home, we My poultry house is thoroughly must live everywhere.

My poultry house is thoroughly cleaned every week, well swept, and Home is the place where we form

many if not must of our habits, both of Sometimes, if the smell be offensive, I action and of speech. And these habits scat er a few handfuls of ime ( which cling to us like le-ches. The vulgari- is always on hand) under the roosts, and this, the coarse s-yings, the low jests, sprinkle with a watering pot; this is a prinkle with a watering pot; this is a blunders, all the improprieties which torm a part of our home conversation. will enter into our conversation at all average from twelve to fitteen barrels. times and at all places. If we permit A word about feeding. I am of opin-vile har room sayings, steet riginarules. I in it is great economy to boil the meal; and clownish vulgerism to corrupt our My plan is to boil, about once a forthome speech, they will havni es in places night, a half a bushel of cracked corn, where we shall be mortified to have storing for an hour. At the same time, them fall from our lips. If the lauguage boil in another kettle a half bushel of of every day life is not well chosen and polatoes; when soft, pour off the water. correct, it will be in vain to attempt to mash, and mix thoroughly with the most, speak well abroad, or even to write well then pour the whole into a tub or barn the study. This will partly explain rel. It keeps sweet, and cuts like cold why solecams, vulger phrases and idi-ome, commonplace and can't expres-sions, etc., so abound in the public choris grain, cabbage leaves, oyster shells, and of some great men. Every element of bones broken small. There has been the home character will out in some way. no lack of eggs during the Winter .- If one has a good character, he imparts American Agriculturist. something of its g odness to all with whom he associates. If his heart is radiant with the light of virtue, that hight shines in upon the hearts of others. the can sencely look at another person occur among the horses in this part of the country, are stomach staggers and own character on the heart of that per

There is an invisible communication between soul and soul-a mysterious spirit mediem by which the character one mind is unconsciously convered J. A. EATUN. [N. H Jour. of Ag.

#### Making a .. codie. Needles are made of steel wire. Th

wire is first cur by shears, from coils. into the length of the needles to be made After a bath of such bies of wire have been cut off, they are placed in a hot furnace, and then take nout no rolled backward and forward on a tabl ill they are straight. They are now to be ground. The needle pointer then takes up two doz n or so of the wires and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindso ne, first one end and then the other. ers ten thousand predles an hour. Next comes the punching of the eyes by a boy, so fast that the eve can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting fol-lows, which is running a fine wire thro' a degen, perhaps, of these twin needles. I women, with a little ancil before her files be ween the heads and separates

They are now complete needles, bu they are rough and rusty, and easily bent. The hardening comes next. and when red-hat are thrown into a pan of cold water. Next they must be tempered, and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a bet metal place. The polishing remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of forty or first thousand. Emery dust is strewed over them, oil is sprinkled and soft soap is daubed over, the cloth is rolled hard up, and with several others of the same kind thrown into a sort of wash pot to roll to and fro twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough, but, after a rinsing in clean hot water and tossing in saw-dust they become bright, and rendy to be sorted and put up for sale.

If you put a hot coal in your pocket it will burn its way out. Ay! and so fresh butter as will fry the one et into will a bad deed that is hidden make it the fry ing pan, make hot over a clear self known. A fealt concealed is a fault fire and pour in half the mixture.—doubled, and so you will find it through When this is a little set, put four ten-

A rich man one day asked a man o wit what kind of a thing opulence wast "It is a thing, replied the philosopher, which can give a rascal the advantage over an lionest man."

Lord Nurbury, riding in the conch of his friend Purcell, and chanced pass a gallows, "Where would you be Purcell, if every man had his due-"Alone in my carriage," was the reply

There is a fellow in Vermont who has a bugie, the notes of which are se seet that when he plays the wiolinstead of sagar.

au be milk and the other shims the water, terreting object.

# Farm and Moushold.

WHOLE NUMBER. 170.

### Care of Fowls.

Nearly two years experience with about 34 hens, gives me, "in as great proportion, the same advantages in eggs and chickens as Mr. Tompson obtained from 75, as stated in the March Agriculturist (page 75). There is however, this in my favor, that during the whole Warmth, ven ilation and calmness, with

fresh loam scattered over the floor .-

grain, cabbage leaves, oyster shells, and

## Staggers.

The usual forms of staggers which mimal is the subject of every distention

p oper ex-reise, vet it may arise from hard work when the animal is subject o an over distended stomach:

TREATME T -Both of the above affections may be treated as follows: Give the patient 6 ounces of table salt, 1 ounce of ginger, in 1 pint of hot water. Then dissolve 1 pint of glauber salts in hot water and throw into the rectum. In couple of hours the dose may be repeated. The diet should consist of alogpy bran mashes, well seasoned with

COOKING TOMATORS. - This delicious. tholesome vegetable is often spoiled by the manner it is served upon the table. It is not one time to a hundred more than half cooked; it is simply scalded, .n.t served as a sour porridge. It sho'd be cooked three hours-it cannot be cooked in one. The truit should be cut in halves, and the seeds scraped out. The mucilage of the pulp may be saved, if desired, by straining out the seeds, and adding it to the fruit, which should boil rapidly for an hour, and simmer three hours more, until the water is dissolved, and the con cuts of the saucepan a pulp of mucilsginous matter, which is much improved by putting in the pan, either before putting in the fruit, or while it is cooking, an ounce of butfine, to half a peck of tomatoes, and a -mail pepper pod, with salt to suit the taste. The lat adds a pleasant flavor. and makes the dish actual food, instead of a mere relish. The pap must be carefully warched, and but little fire used, and the mass stirred often to prevent burning towards the last, wh the water is nearly all evaporated. The dish may be rendered still more attractwo or three eggs and stirring vigorously, just en ugh to allow the eggs to become well cooked.

# A Sweet Omelet.

Mix a tablespoon full of fine flour in one pint of new milk, whish together the jolks and whites of four eggs, and add them to the milk. Put as much spoontule of current jelly or any other preserve, in the center, and the remainder of the nixture over the top. As son as the upper portion is fixed send it to the table; or the omelet being fried, prend the preserves on it and roll .-

# A Beautiful Experiment.

If an acorn be suspended by a piece of thread, to within half an inch of some water, contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will in a few months burst and throw a root down in the ter, and shoot upward its tapering stem. with becatiful little green leaves. What is the difference between a y ung oak tree, growing in this way on milkmaid and a swallow? One shims a mantle shelf of a room, is a very in-